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REPORTS.

PHILOLOGUS, LVII (1898).

I, pp. 1-7. C. Wunderer. Der Faustkämpfer im Museo delle Terme. This bronze may perhaps be taken to represent Kleitomachos of Thebes, the boxer described in Polyb. 27, 9, 7-13 (ed. Hultsch).

II, pp. 8-41. K. Zacher. Beiträge zur griechischen Wortforschung. 1. ἔλεγος. Aristophanes and Euripides understood by ἔλεγος a dirge for the dead, without flute accompaniment, = οἶκτρος, θρήνος, it is also called νόμος or ὕμνος (Ἀσίτας and Βάρβαρος. The ἐλεγείον was not a dirge and the term must have been derived from ἔλεγος not from any similarity of content but on account of the characteristic distich-form. The word ἔλεγος is onomatopoetic (cf. ἐλελεῦ): it would correspond to old German welaga if we assume that the Greeks borrowed the word along with the practice from the Phrygians. 2. ἀγκυλοχείλης or ἀγκυλοχήλης? The latter reading for Aristoph. Eq. 197 better suits vs. 205. Then Aristoph. must have read -χήλης in Homer, into whose text -χείλης crept sometime before Aristarchus.

III, pp. 42-63. R. Reitzenstein. Litterarhistorische Kleinigkeiten. 1. Das Trostgedicht des Semonides. The fragments (Bergk II, pp. 443 fr. 1-5), probably belong to one poem whose beginning is preserved in fr. 1. The nearest parallel is Archilochos πρὸς Περικλέα. It is curious that later in Amorgos λόγοι παραμυθητικοί were quite often officially voted. 2. Eine ionische Quelle Herodots. The passage on constitutions III 82 and Theognis V 43-52, seem to have an Ionic source. 3. Zur Alcestis des Laevius. The description of the father of Admetos is a translation of Phrynichos (s. 702 N²) in the same meter. 4. Das Gastmahl des Cicero. A better text is given (from cod. Cavensis 3 (C) saec. XI) of this collection of proverbs, which should be called the Symposium of Metellus and which is an excerpt of not later than the third or fourth century A. D. 5. A. Cornelius Celsus und Quintilian. Severianus c. 7 is abridged from Celsus; Quintilian is not used. Note on a different recension of Sev. known to Amerbach and others.

IV, pp. 64-102. E. Weber. Ueber den Dialect der sogenannten Dialexeis und die Handschriften des Sextus Empiricus. Supplements his edition of the Dialexeis published in the Festschrift für Curt Wachsmuth. The MSS are discussed. Stemma on p. 100.

V, pp. 103-122. P. Wendland. Zu Theophrasts Charakteren. I. MS transmission. II. Exegetical notes.

VI, pp. 123-133. W. Kroll. Astrologisches. Gleanings from cod. Laurent. 28, 34 saec. XI with a survey of the contents. The authors are sometimes mentioned and in some cases can be identified.

VII, pp. 134-149. W. Nestle. Die Legenden vom Tode des Euripides. I. The traditions (1) that he was slain by women (2) by dogs. II. Criticism of the traditions. Both forms of the legend may be traced to the myth of Pentheus treated in his last drama, the Bacchae. III. His grave. Discussion of the legends that his grave was struck by lightning and that near it two streams, one of good, the other of poisonous water, joined their courses.

VIII, pp. 150-183. O. Crusius. Aus den Dichtungen des Bakchylides. Interpretations of and critical notes on B., with remarks on Kenyon's ed. princ.

Miscellen.—Pp. 184-192. 1, pp. 184-5. F. W. Münscher: Zu Livius XXIV 24, 6-9. For posuit. et he reads posuisset.—2, pp. 186-8. O. E. Schmidt. Caesar und Brutus. Caesar's opinion of Brutus' character quoted by Matus ap. Cic. ad Att. XIV 1, 2 is not spoken ironically but refers to Brutus' strength of will which would make him a useful political tool.—3, pp. 189-191. J. Ziehen. Sulla's Phthiriasis. The account of Sulla's death may perhaps be traced back to a fable about the plowman and the *φθεῖρες* (Appian. I 101) which Sulla used in a public speech just before his death.—4, pp. 191-2. M. Petschenig. Zur Kritik der Schrift de Mortibus Persecutorum.—P. 192. Addenda to pp. 105, 107, 112, 140.

IX, pp. 193-212. O. Immisch. Ueber Theophrasts Charaktere. The work of an Aristotelian, composed about 319 B. C. The Athens is the Athens of the time of Th., and the contents would suggest him as the author. According to the common opinion the form of the collection would be unfavorable to this hypothesis. The Characters are not mere pictures. The arrangement in the archetype of the MSS was original and intentional. We have no means of knowing whether we have the work entire. The leading motive of the author was aesthetical. The preservation of the work was due to the rhetoricians. There is no small probability that the little book is to be considered as a paragon to Theophrastus' works on rhetoric, devoted to the practical side, and at the same time designed to supplement and enliven the theoretical.

X, pp. 213-219. W. H. Roscher. Die Beziehungen des Pfaus zur Neumondfeier und Theophrastus Char. 4, 15. R. reads for *ὁ ἀγών, ὁ ταῖν*. The *ἀγροίκος* asks whether "the peacock was celebrating the feast of the new moon". This bird was an impor-

tation ἐκ βαρβάρων (Ael. de nat. an. 5, 21) and during the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. was exhibited for a fee at feasts of the new moon. It was sacred to Hera whose chief festivals came on those days. The countryman knows the peacock from hearsay and considers it endowed with sense and as celebrating the feast of the new moon.

XI, pp. 220-230. L. Radermacher. Zu den Fröschen des Aristophanes. Seven critical and exegetical notes.

XII, pp. 231-247. H. Weber. Plautusstudien. I. Zu den Bacchides. 1. On act II, scene I. Changes in the text have been based on a wrong interpretation of the context. 2. Act IV, sc. 8. No contradiction in the action as Langen PL. ST. s. 264 assumed. II. Zum Epidicus, vs. 9-10, and 721.

XIII, pp. 248-288. P. Wendland. Zu Philo's Schrift de posteritate Caini. Nebst Bemerkungen zur Rekonstruktion der Septuaginta. Interprets and emends several passages, and mentions many peculiarities of Philo's style and his importance for the revision of the Sept.

XIV, pp. 289-306. H. Jurenka. Zur Würdigung der Römeroden des Horaz. J. holds that in long lyrics, odes in the narrower sense, a fundamental thought does not necessarily run through the whole. The poet easily digresses and we must follow his course of thought step by step. Odes III 1-6 are analysed.

XV, pp. 307-317. R. Reitzenstein. Zur Textgeschichte der Germania. Discussion with partial collation of a MS of the Germania hitherto unknown, in the Bibl. Gambalunga at Rimini. The date is 1476. The recension is independent of the classes AB and CD and has a common ancestor with Rd. (Vat. 2964) and Re (Ottob. 1795).

P. 317. R. Reitzenstein. Zu Oppian und Columella. The oldest MS tradition of Opp. Halieutica appears to be in some palimpsest leaves of Laurent. 57, 26, saec. X/XI. Besides the Sangermanensis of Columella there must have existed an old MS at or near St. Gall.

XVI, pp. 318-333. F. Susemihl. Beiträge zur Alexandrinischen Litteraturgeschichte. 1. Ktesibios und die Wasserorgel. Die Zeit des Musikers Aristokles. The barber Kt. and the mechanician Kt. are different individuals. The former lived under Physkon and improved the hydraulic organ, as may be gathered by a comparison of the descriptions in Philon of Byzantium and Aristokles. The latter lived after the time of Physkon, and his writing περὶ χορῶν was not composed until 75 B. C. 2. Zum Leben des Erasistratos. Refutation of R. Fuchs, "Lebte E. in Alexandria?" Rh. Mus. LII 1897, s. 377-390. Unless it can be proved that he must have used vivi-

section, it cannot be asserted positively that he lived in Alexandria.
 3. Die Geburtzeit des Theokritos. About B. C. 315. He argues against Helm, Jahrb. f. Philol. CLV 1897, s. 389-396 who proposed 305-301. 4. Der Peripatetiker Boethos. Strab. XVI 757 may mean either that B. was his fellow-pupil or that he was his teacher. The latter, Zeller's opinion, seems probable.

Miscellen.—Pp. 334-352. 5, p. 334. R. Peppmüller. Oracula Sybillina III 29 ff. emends vs. 33 to *τηρεῖν' οὐ τὸν* etc.—6, p. 335-7. W. Weinberger. Zur Philostrate-Frage. There were four of the name, 1. Ph. the son of Verus. 2. Ph. the Athenian (cf. pp. 503-4.) 3. Ph. the Lemnian, 4. The grandson of (2) or (3).—7, p. 337-8. G. Lehnert. Nachträgliches zu Lysanias. Remarks on his grammatical studies, supplementary to Baumstark, Philol. 53, 708 ff.—8, p. 338-9. G. Knaack. Ein angebliches Gemälde des Apelles. The statement of Domitius Calderinus (ob. 1478) rested on a false reading of Plin. N. H. XXXV 94.—9, p. 340-3. C. Bulle. Die Archytas-Ode und der Mons Martinus. Really two odes. The litus Martinum is put near Tarentum.—10, pp. 343-4. H. Deiter. Zu Statius. 6 emendations.—11, pp. 345-6. W. Soltau. Fabius Pictor und Livius. Reply to Luterbacher's review of his Livius Geschichtswerk, in Deutsch. Literaturz. 1897. Nr. 50, s. 1968.—12, pp. 346-8. H. Deiter. Kritische Bemerkungen zu Ciceros philosophischen Schriften II. —13, p. 349. A. Funck. Zur Charakteristik Hannibals bei Livius 21, 4, 9.—Nullus deum metus etc., is a variation of the preceding perfidia plusquam Punica, and not to be taken as general.—14, pp. 350-1. H. Lewy. Sabbe-Sambethe. The name of the Chaldaean Sibyl means "grandmother". The Greek *Σίβυλλα* may have the same root.—15, pp. 351-2. H. Rabe. Handschriftliches zu Cleomedes.—P. 352. Cr. Corrigenda and Addenda to pp. 150-161.

XVII, pp. 353-367. L. Cohn. Der Atticist Philemon. On the fragments in Vindob. phil. gr. 172, Laurent. 91 super. 10 and in Thomas Magister. Philemon lived before Porphyrios and after Alexander of Kotyaeion, the teacher of M. Antoninus. Besides the treatise *περὶ Ἀττικῆς ἀντιλογίας* he wrote a larger work, *Σύμμικτα* in which a variety of questions of grammar etc. are discussed.

XVIII, pp. 368-391. R. Peppmüller. Textkritisches zur Theogonie Hesiods. 1. Cases of double recension. 2. Discussion of readings handled by Rzach (Wiener Stud. vol. 19, 1897, Heft 1). 3. Nine conjectures based on easy changes.

XIX, pp. 392-7. H. Weber. Aeschylea. Ag. 444, Choeph. 67, 74, 75.

XX, pp. 398-408. L. Gurlitt. Ciceroniana. 1. Der Epikureer Phaedrus als Quelle in Ciceros philosophischen Schriften. Emends ad Att. XIII 39 fin., το *Φαίδρον περὶ θεῶν* et *παντός*. These

treatises were used in de nat. deor. and the fragmentary Timaeus whose subtitle de universo is thus supported. Both may have been sketched in the fall of B. C. 45 on his Tusculan estate. 2. Des Atticus Kritik an Ciceros Philippica II. Ad Att. XVI 11, 1.

XXI, pp. 409-417. J. Ziehen. Zu lateinischen Dichtern. 1. Emends vs. 8 of c. 399 cod. Vossianus Q 86 to 'letum ipsum.' 2. Emends the title of c. 431 to 'excusatio exilioris materiae.' 3. 10 critical notes on other epigrams of this cod. 4. Note on Ausonius' Commemoratio professorum Burdigalensium. 5. In a dedicatory poem of a copy of Sedulius intended for the emperor Arcadius, in the tenth miracle he emends to 'fructu famulare iugum.' 6. In c. 744 (Riese) he holds to 'in pluvia' or '-am.' 7. In Dracontius' Medea V 5, he defends 'pendere.'

XXII, pp. 418-421. Robinson Ellis. Ad Ciceronis epistulas quae in Tyrrelli vol. V continentur. Critical and exegetical notes.

XXIII, pp. 422-427. E. Thomas. Ueber ein Schreiben des Marcus Antonius. In Br. Mus. Pap. 137, described by C. G. Brandis in Hermes, XXXII (1897) s. 509 f. Report of the triumvir in 33/32 B. C. to the *κοινὸν Ἀσίας* of privileges which Antonius the *σύνδοδος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης τεχνιτῶν καὶ στεφανειῶν* partly confirms, partly guarantees anew, and allows to be recorded on a bronze tablet. Acc. to the writer, with the exception of the greetings, the whole forms one long overloaded sentence. Critical notes follow.

XXIV, pp. 428-435. T. Büttner-Wobst. Eine Episode aus der Belagerung von Ambrakia im J. 189 v. Chr. The account in Polyb. XXI 28 (XXII 11) 4 ff. was misunderstood by Livy XXXVIII 7, 7 and Polyaen. VI 17. The inhabitants smoked out the Romans from a mine which they had directed towards the walls, by inserting a *πίθος* full of burning feathers. A *πίθος* of 39.3 amphorae would fit into a mine of the calculated dimensions and leave sufficient room for the egress of armed men who might have preceded it.

XXV, pp. 436-500. E. Lange. Die Arbeiten zu Thukydides seit 1890.—Pp. 436-464. Editions and translations.—Pp. 465-500. Life and work. List of passages referred to. (Addendum on p. 658).

Miscellen.—Pp. 501-512. 16, pp. 501. O. Crusius. Römische Sprichwörter und Sprichwörtererklärungen bei Johannes Laurentius Lydus. In de mens. IV 36, p. 71, Bonn. 198 R, there is an allusion to the beating of the puppet of Mamurius *διαγελῶντές φασιν ὡς τὸν Μαμούριον αὐτῷ παΐζοιεν οἱ τύπτοντες*. The Roman form might have been: Mamurium ei ludunt. Other proverbial allusions are to be found in Lydus.—17, pp. 503-504. W. Schmid. Die Heimat

des Zweiten Philostratus. W. Weinberg (cf. Philol. 57, 335) is wrong with Christ if he traces the reference to the second Philostratus, the author of the *Vita Apollonii* and *Vitae Sophistar*. as a Lemnian to a misunderstanding of Synesios and Eunapios. Cf. *Vita Ap.* VI 27.—18, pp. 504-7. K. Praechter. Zur kynischen Polemik gegen die Bräuche bei Totenbestattung und Totenklage. Lucian de luctu 21 ff., is compared with Teles p. 22, 1 ff. Hense. Lucian's tract is an example of a cynic diatribe against the prevailing mode of mourning for the dead.—19, pp. 508-9. P. Weizsäcker. Zu Hygin. Poet. Astr. 2, 16.—20, p. 509. P. de Winterfeld. Fulgentianum.—21, pp. 510-11. F. Luterbacher. Fabius und Piso als Quellen des Livius. Reply to W. Soltau, Philol. LVII 2, s. 345.—22, pp. 511-12. J. Hirschberg. Eine lexikalische Kleinigkeit, reflection of light, ἀνάκλασις (first by Cleomedes) κατάκλασις refraction, later in Damian διάκλασις.

XXVI, pp. 513-18. J. Bochlau. Schlangenleibige Nymphen. Discussion of an Attic black-figured kylix. These nymphs are relatives of Kekrops, Eurynome and Triton. They were divinities of the most ancient faith, but gave way before the Homeric Olympians and appear chiefly in fable.

XXVII, pp. 519-23. P. Weizsäcker. Ueber das Gemälde des Mikon im Anakeion zu Athen. Note on Paus. 1, 18, 1. Two paintings are referred to. One on the rear-wall showed the Dioskuri and their sons; one of those on the long side-wall represented them as present at the rape of the Leucippides, and the other as accompanying Jason and the Argonauts.

XXVIII, pp. 524-63. H. Pomtow. Die Delphischen Buleuten. *Fasti Delphici* III 1. Continuation of N. Jahrb. f. Philol. 1889 s. 513-578, die Priesterzeiten; 1894 s. 497-558; 657-704; 825-882, (II 1, die Archontate der Amphiktyonendecrete des III Jdhts. v. Chr. erster, epigraphischer Theil); Jahrg. 1897 s. 737-765; 785-848 (II, 2; zweiter, historischer Theil).

XXIX, pp. 564-577. M. Rostowzew. Die kaiserliche Patrimonialverwaltung in Aegypten. Even under the Ptolemies the public revenues were kept distinct from the revenues of the royal estates. The distinction was observed by the Romans until after Diocletian. From the papyri names of such confiscated or inherited estates may be gathered, mostly recorded under the names of their former owners. Each estate was in charge of an imperial villicus or actor, and several were united under a procurator patrimonii, all under the jurisdiction of the idiologus.

XXX, pp. 578-595. W. Scheel. Die Bildung und Ueberlieferung der germanischen Völkernamen auf -ones. These names probably have a Greek origin. We should not divide Lingon-as but Ling-onas etc. In the ending we have not merely the

remnant of the weak Germanic declension but an evidence that the Greek ear caught and recorded the sounds and gave them the form which was generally current at the time.

XXXI, pp. 596-602. K. Ohlert. Zur antiken Räthselpoesie. Discussion of examples.

XXXII, pp. 603-641. T. Birt. Zum Aetna. Supplementary to Sudhaus' ed.

XXXIII, pp. 642-647. O. Crusius. Accius in Praxidico. (Plin. N. H. XVIII 59, 200). Accius worked over, most likely in verse, an astrological treatise, resting on the authority of an alleged Praxidikos. Accius in Praxidico stands on the same footing as Ennius in Sota, in Euhemero, in Epicharmo.

Miscellen.—Pp. 648-658. 23, pp. 648-9. H. Pomtow. Kyllon des Kyllon Sohn aus Elis. The murderer of the tyrant Aristotimos. The correct spelling appears in an inscription pub. in Bull. d. c. h. VII (1883) s. 426.—24, pp. 649-51. C. Wunderer. Zu der Faustkämpferstatue im Thermenmuseum Suppl. to Phil. LVII s. 1 ff.—25, pp. 651-3. A. Müller. Militaria. On some sculptured representations of phalerae at Athens.—26, pp. 653-6. K. Ohlert. Petroniana.—27, pp. 656-8. F. Hertlein. Zu Tac. Germ. 3. Reads sunt illius instead of illis.—28, pp. 658. C. E. Gleye. Zu Polyaen. reads Σπιτάκου for Πιττακού, in Strateg. IV 3, 21.—P. 658. Corrigendum to p. 449 by E. Lange (Die Arbeiten zu Thukydiden seit 1890).—Indices etc.

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ENGLISCHE STUDIEN, herausgegeben von EUGEN KÖLBING.
Band XXVI, 1899.

I.—A. B. Grosart, Literary Finds in Trinity College, Dublin, and Elsewhere. The finds are chiefly poems of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Caroline periods, preserved in two MSS, and including hitherto unrecognized work by Massinger, Beaumont, Tourneur, Randolph, Corbet, Strode, Townshend, and others, together with much that is anonymous. The chief MS is about one hundred years old. Grosart prints as specimens six poems by Massinger, Beaumont, and Randolph. They indicate that the recovered pieces are of small value.

H. B. Baildon, Robert Louis Stevenson, II.—Continued from volume XXV. It is the purpose of the article to introduce the novelist to German readers. This installment contains a discussion of Stevenson's published acknowledgments of the many and various literary influences to which he had been subject. It deals also with certain of his works in detail.

W. Sattler, The Verb *to dare* once more. Discussions of the verb *to dare* followed by the infinitive with, or without, *to* have appeared from time to time in *Englische Studien*. The present article adds numerous instances to those already cited, and draws the conclusion that the tendency of the language is to omit *to* after *dare* in the weaker auxiliary sense of *may, can, or will*, and to use it with *dare* in the transitive sense of *risk* or *challenge*. But in present usage exceptions are so numerous, and distinction between the two meanings so difficult, that the matter does not admit of a fixed rule.

Reviews.—Jantzen condemns such a book as Sweet's *First Steps in Anglo-Saxon* as unnecessary. It is another example of the mistaken desire for excessive simplification.—Several books of interest to the student and reader of Byron are reviewed by Kölbing. Wülker's *Ueber Gedichte Lord Byron's* deals chiefly with the editions of spurious poems of Byron, issued by Johnston and Hone in 1816, immediately after the poet's departure from England. The impostures in some cases went through several editions. Kölbing inserts a few notes on these forgeries, especially concerning the history of the poem, *The Curse of Minerva*. The new edition of Byron's poems by Coleridge contains much material hitherto unpublished, but beyond the construction of a critical text it attempts little. A companion volume of Byron's *Letters and Journals*, edited by Prothero, is more complete than its predecessors. Germany's present interest in Byron is sufficient to call forth a second edition of von der Linden's translation of Medwin's *Conversations with Byron*.—Gosse's *Short History of Modern English Literature* is overestimated by Schnabel.—Krummacher finds Morris's *Dictionary of Austral-English* better in its scientific method than the majority of dialect dictionaries.—The first three of the forty-eight sections to comprise the German-English part of Muret-Sanders' *Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch* are reviewed by Heymann. In compass it will surpass Flügel, as Flügel surpasses Lucas. It is defective at times in its indication of stress in English words.

Miscellanea.—A. E. H. Swaen prints the first of several proposed contributions to *Old English Lexicography* in which he deals with above seventy words and expressions, most of them to be found in Sweet, and the remainder in Bosworth-Toller. He amplifies the comments of other lexicographers, and adds a considerable number of illustrative quotations. Wülfing in turn corrects and extends Swaen's remarks, on pages 449-455 of this volume.—Certain reminiscent statements by Jane Clermont recorded in the *Nineteenth Century*, volumes XXXIV and XXXV, are refuted by von Westenholz. Miss Clermont was mistaken in her assertion that a meeting between Shelley and

Byron took place just before the latter left England in 1816.—A question of plagiarism in connection with one of Shelley's juvenilia is investigated by H. Richter. He finds no foundation for the charge except a resemblance in matter and diction between Shelley's *Ghastia* and parts of Lewis's *Wandering Jew*.—Stoffel ventures to explain the origin of the intensive and deprecativ functions of *any*.

II.—A. Schade, On the Relation of Pope's January and May, and Wife of Bath, her Prologue, to the corresponding portions of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. A continuation of an article in volume XXV. The writer toils through sixty-seven pages to reach the obvious conclusion that Pope's *Wife of Bath* is 'eine wertlose Production.'

G. Sarrazin, The Origin of the Modern English Diphthongs, *ai* and *au*. The tendency of *i* and *u* to pass into diphthongs appears first among the scribes about 1400 in the northwest Midlands, and as in German, it is first observed in stems ending in a vowel, as *by*, *thy*, *cry*. The predominance of the London dialect after 1400 increases the difficulty of investigation, but the author finds traces of the diphthong *ai* in Wiltshire by 1420. Even in Chaucer there are traces of it in such words as *yë*, *lyen*. Of the diphthong *au* traces are discoverable as early as 1400 in west Midlands, and its history is similar to that of *ai*. The author's evidence is somewhat scanty, and he is too confident in his theory that by reason of the Black Death and other troubles which depopulated the east Midlands, the influence of the west Midlands upon English pronunciation was very great for upwards of one hundred years.

J. Ziehen, For a Programme of Subjects to be used as the Basis of Oral Exercises in the Three Upper Classes of the Realgymnasium. There are serious objections to the present use for this purpose of pictures, commonplaces, or even the subject-matter of the reading-book. For these the writer would substitute topics drawn from the study of English history, literature, or geography of the preceding term. The work should be made interesting and not difficult. With the immediate advantage of review and lively practice in conversation for ten minutes of the hour, the student may, with proper teaching, acquire a wider culture and a deeper interest in these subjects.

J. Ellinger, Contributions to English Grammar. A few notes on modern idioms surviving from Old and Middle English. Among others are the use of the appositive substantive instead of the qualifying genitive, the adjective in apposition, and the use, with the definite article, of the gerundive and its object. The article is deficient in illustrations from Old and Middle English.

Wendt's Theses. At a meeting of the German teachers of modern languages in Vienna, 1898, Wendt brought forward for discussion twelve theses or proposals defining the methods in favor with the more radical teachers of French and English in the German schools. The editor reprints the theses and invites discussion of them in his pages. They are criticized by Mangold, and again by Koch (pp. 369-387), for their restrictive and utilitarian character. Koch incidentally commends this method of printed discussion, as preferable to the prolix and profitless oral discussion in conventions.

Reviews.—In Kellner's opinion the great abundance of even obvious material in Wülfing's *Die Syntax in den Werken Alfred's des Grossen* is bound to prove valuable to many students, even though it make the book an inconvenient one for ordinary use.—Luick, in a careful review of Bauermeister's book on rhymes in the *Faerie Queen*, and of Dierberger's *John Dryden's Reime*, says that the study of rhyme in modern English poets is governed by considerations which do not enter into the study of Middle English rhymes. The student must discriminate carefully between traditional rhymes and those of modern origin. He should also remember that all evidence drawn from modern rhymes should be subject to modification by evidence of more direct character handed down by contemporary observers, chiefly the grammarians, whose testimony it ought only to supplement.—Hoops considers the Centenary Edition of Burns, issued by Henley and Henderson in four volumes, to be the best critical edition of the poet.—In the reviews pertaining to English 'Realien' there is little to interest the American reader. Perhaps M. Förster's review of Klöpffer's *Englisches Real-Lexicon* deserves mention. The book had been praised by superficial reviewers. Förster exposes it as a deliberate and unconfessed steal from Brewer's *Phrase and Fable* and others.

Miscellanea.—Bang attempts to solve the crux, *viritoot*, *Canterbury Tales* A 3771, by reading *upon the verray tot*, an imitation of the French idiom, *sur le tôt*.

III.—G. L. Kittredge, *Chaucer and Froissart*. Certain points of identity between *The Book of the Duchesse* and Froissart's *Paradys d'Amours*, especially in the opening passages of each, are well known, but opinions differ as to which poet imitated the other. *The Book of the Duchesse* was written in 1369. Everything points to the fact that the *Paradys d'Amours* was written some years before 1369 except four lines in the *Paradys* which refer without question to Froissart's long Arthurian romance, *Méliador*. Now there are two versions of the *Méliador*. The writer shows with convincing evidence, both external and internal, that even the earlier of these two versions could not have been begun before 1373, nor completed before 1384. It

would therefore seem necessary, he says, 'either to push the Méliador back to 1366-1369 (against much evidence), or to push the Paradys forward to 1384 (against all probability).' The solution of the dilemma he finds in the fact that the Paradys, though finished by 1369, was later revised (in 1393 or 1394), and the allusion to the Méliador then inserted. Thus it would seem that Chaucer was the borrower, not Froissart. An ingenious part of the article is the writer's proof that of the two versions of the Méliador, A was written first, and is the one composed at the request of Duke Wencelas of Luxembourg. Its clearness and condensation should recommend the article to many an investigator.

A. L. Stiefel, Lemerrier as a Plagiarist of Shakespeare. Lacroix, in his *Histoire de l'Influence de Shakespeare sur le Théâtre Français*, 1856, has overlooked certain minor figures such as Lemerrier, dramatist of the Revolution and the Empire. Lemerrier, who imitated Shakespeare rather than the French dramatists, wrote a comedy called *Le Frère et la Sœur Jumeaux*, of which the substance is the Viola-Sebastian-Olivia story from *Twelfth Night*. He has stripped the story of every artistic virtue which Shakespeare gave it, and though he transfers many a speech literally, he has produced only 'eine platte parodie.'

R. Boyle, Daborne's Share in the Beaumont and Fletcher Plays. Two plays by Daborne—*A Christian Turned Turk* and *A Poor Man's Comfort*—have been reprinted by Swaen in *Anglia* (volumes XX and XXI), and they confirm the opinion of Boyle that Daborne collaborated with Fletcher and Massinger in *Thierry and Theodore*, and with Massinger, Fletcher, and Field in *The Bloody Brother*. Incidentally certain points of resemblance between the style of Wilkins and that of Daborne are discussed with the purpose of illustrating the influence of Wilkins upon Daborne. The article is obscure throughout both in arrangement and argument.

Reviews.—Binz says of Trautmann's *Kynewulf, der Bischof und Dichter*, that the author is unwarranted in clinging to the theory that *Cynewulf* was identical with Bishop *Cynewulf* of *Lindisfarne*.—In his note on Miss Weston's modernized *Sir Gawain*, Kölbing heartily approves of the endeavor to popularize the results of scholarship and make them available for purposes of general culture.

Miscellanea.—M. Förster calls attention to the confused arrangement of the earlier poems of Byron in the recent edition by E. H. Coleridge, and in other editions published since 1830. It is traceable to the fact that in that year Moore published an edition which he called *Hours of Idleness*, but of the seventy poems

which it contained only thirty-nine were taken from the original *Hours of Idleness* published in 1807. The others were taken from various early editions, and the resultant mistakes in chronology have never been fully corrected. Other notes on Byron are from Förster (on Pseudo-Byronic Literature), Bang (on *The Siege of Corinth*), and Weyrauch (on *the Prisoner of Chillon*).

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